EDMUNDS SPEAKS HIS PIECE.

Reginning of the Debate on the Controvers Between the President and the Senate. WASHINGTON, March 9, 1886.

Mr. Allison, from the Appropriations Committee, reported, with amendments, the urgency deficiency bill. Placed on the calendar-Mr. Allison saying he

would call it up to-morrow. At 2 o'clock other business was cut off by the unfinished business, being the resolution reported by Mr. Edmunds from the Judiciary Committee concerning the Duskin controversy between the Senste and the President and Attorney-General. As the resolutions were read by the chief Clerk the most absolute silence prevailed on the floor and in the galleries. The galleries were crowded, many persons being compelled to stand. This was notably true of the reserved galleries. to which admission is only permitted by cards from senators, many gentlemen and ladies, though early, failing to find vacant seats.

Mr. Edmunds began his remarks in rather a low tone, but his voice soon acquired its usual full, clear, ringing volume. Forty years had clapsed, he said, since the last controversy of this kind between the legislative and execuoccurred, and it had then been many years since a similar occasion had arisen. The instances in which there has been evinced the slightest reluctance on the part either of the Executive or the heads of the departments to respond to the calls of either house of Congress or of committees for papers in the possession either of the Executive or of the departments have been very few indeed.

Mr. Edmunds then caused to be read portions of the statutes relating to the tenure of office, recess, suspensions, and creating the Department of Justice, and documents covering the appointment and suspension of Duskin and the nomination of his successor, as well as the resolution of the Senate calling for the papers in the case and the Attorney-General's reply.

The question, Mr. Edmunds said, was. What was the nature of the nomination sent by the President to the Senate? The President had not undertaken, in the face of the statute forbidding it, to remove Duskin from office, but had suspended him. Duskin still remained the attorney of the United States for Alabama. He stood in the attitude of a military officer under ar-As the President might place the Lieutenant-General of the Army General Sheridan) under arrest, that the army. The act of the President. therefore, was not an attempt to remove Duskin, but to withhold from him the right to perform the functions of the office until the judgment of the Senate could be taken in respect to his removal and the appointment of a suche should, in his order of suspension and in his order of resignation, to state laws applicable thereto, and the sec-tions of the Kevised Statute, form-Mr. Edmunds continued: The At-Democrats had control of the Senate ing a part of the law of 1867- torney-General had said that "public from 1879 to 1881, and the President by the advice and consent of the Sen-ate. When the nomination of Burnett was the attorney of the United States for Alabama, and the proposition was

sioned Minister to Copenhagen, in says the word "suspension," when apfinal removal of an officer. Also, the opinion of Atterney-General Devens. | the Constitution had de suspended is in no case placed in abey-

continued, that in spite of sundry mis-leading discussions in the public press, and in spite of sundry inaccurate things stated in the message of the President of the United States to this body, and in spite of sundry inaccurate views of the minority of the Committee on Judiciary as to what this case is that we now have to consider, that as well by law, as it has been placed on the statute-books by the action of all after the law was passed, and by the action of the President of the United States himself in obedience to it, he has to agree with him in removing Daskin from office by the appointment and commissioning of a successor. official papers in the Department of Justice bearing on the administration of | the regular session to carry on the adthe officer we were asked to remove ministration of justice through the Deshould be sent to the Sepate on its call? There was but one answer to that. The relevancy of the papers called for sons who were to draw upon that must be a matter for the decision of the

Senate and nobody else. Mr. Edmunds did not think the warmest Administration-man would to an economical or an extravagant- Democratic party assailing a Republic say that, taking it year in and year out, decade in and decade out, century official information in a department which was required by either house of held according to the opinion of the officer called on; that it would or then, were we to do? If we had would not be useful to them in their passed this resolution while we newed laughter] the greatest Democrat in this case were papers filed way (as if there were any difference in galleries) and the best one and noblest nation of the Rogers family and Casey active law in the administration of law. If we had sent precisely this resolution to denounce Democratic fraud at the the sub-committee, consisting of Hale The statute read to the Senate made the the custodian of those papers, and he should preserve them. who made the statutes had been laboring perhaps under a delusion, but Mr. Edmunds thought not; that papers that were in a public department must of a necessity be public papers-official papers-and certainly that would be true in respect to the papers "filed."

Mr. Edmunds inquired, "What is an official paper?" and asked the presiding officer whether he (Mr. Sherman) would consider as "official" a letter addressed to him as " President pro tempore of the Senate" relating to a sure pending before the Senate.

"I take it," said Mr. Edmunds, "that | the minority committee before the Senthere would be but one answer to that question. You would hardly think it possible to carry on the Government in within the fitness of things, I take it, to carry it to your house or put it in There was about fifty years ago a very your pocket, or put it in your fireplace and destroy it. It is addressed to you in your official character, and is what gives character to paper of whatever kind it is, whether official or private."

As to the suspension of an officer the President and the minority of the Judiciary Committee said it was an act solely within the discretion of the President. So also said the majority of the committee; but was it not an official act? The statutes said it was, the President said it was, and of course it was an official act. Every paper, therefore, stated the facts on the statement of the Attorney-General that they related exclusively to the suspension; stated facts or alleged facts as to the conduct of the officer suspended. Since the Senate was called upon to assist there relating to him, on the admission of the Attorney-General, related to the conduct of the office while in possession of Duskin; but the papers only give facts, but would enable us to understand the reasons of the President for exercising his official act. Therefore the proposition was that the Senurisdiction to pronounce judgment

dent acted. "If that," said Mr. Ed-munds, "is not a proposition which would stagger the credulity and amaze with, but he was going to stop now; covernment of reason, I am quite un-able to comprehend what would be." ness. The Senate next day, without ment, Mr. Edmunds continued, were in the very message in which the Pres executive, and had it come dent said he would not tell anything to this, that because the Presi-about what Wirtz had been doing h dent was the chief executive odli- took particular pains to say that Wilknow nothing as to the facts and cir- and most valuable personages the law, because if they did they affair between President Jackson and might be able to comprehend the motives | the Senate on the subject of papers or reasons of the President in carrying about appointments. The minor-out the law? Why, such a statement ity of the committee had said was shocking. Yet that was the logic truly that no such spectacle as this had

declared in explicit terms that interest" would not be subserved by in his supplementary minority report man should not be removed except sending papers to the Senate. According to the deliberations of the Senate had ing to this public interest would not be stated with a fulness of rhetoric which subserved by telling the Senate, which was as changing as it was unique that was asked to help remove an officer, these statutes of the United States what the truth was, lest the truth should | and the practice under them had disclose to the Senate and possibly now for many years fallen into that he should be removed by the appointment of the gentleman selected as his successor if it should meet the approval of the Senate. "The reasons must be missions of the President's that were true it ought to be one of the missions of the President in discharging the duty that the Constitution im-Therefore the Senate, if it were even a were never to be revealed lest the rea- parts to him to take that statute out of jury and had to submit to the judg- sons also might be revealed. The ju- disuse (if he might use a shorter and ment of the President as judge as to visidiction of Congress was infinitely humbler phrase), and as he was sworn what evidence should be laid before it broader than that of the President, to do, and put it into faithful execu-His was the executive power. Congress tion. vancy, it would have been relevant on | made the laws, and when the Constitu- | said that no such spectacle as the Ju the very issue submitted by the judge | tien commands | him to give Congress to the jury to know what was the con-duct and management of that office in it says he "shall" do it. That had ished and injured President and Attor the hands of the person whom the reference to the universal power of the President asked the Senate to assist him knowledge of the two houses of Congress in displacing by a new appointment, in respect to every operation of the "Let us see," said Mr. Edmunds in respect to every operation of the That question had arisen before, not | Government and every one of its officers. between the President and Senate, but | That is "the state of the Union." The state of the Union is made up of every "drop in the bucket"; of the execution in the Cabinet councils of the Presi-Mr. Edmunds had the Clerk read a of every law and the performance of long opinion of Attorney-General Aker- every efficer under the law. There

man, dated August 4, 1870, relating to the case of George H. Yeaman, com-It was the condition of the Government which Akerman, among other things, and every part of it; not only its fidential,' but I will take the liberty legislative parts-about which the of reading it [laughter], even if it get plied to an office, never signified the President could communicate no to the ears of the Attorney-General information without impertinence, for dated October 4, 1877, in which that two houses were to regulate themoflicer, among other things, says: "An selves—but he was to give Congress, office the incumbent of which is only and was positively commanded to do the state of the Union, and it is be It would be seen, then, Mr. Edmunds | cause Congress was entitled to have it every time they called for it; and be violated the positive command of the | be pleased to note.' Constitution when on a constitutional

call in the regular way he omitted to

ment of Justice for fees of jurors and witnesses was pending before th House, Mr. Edmunds said there musbe added for this current fiscal year ending June 30th next, covering a vear of purely Democratic control, a deficiency fairly illustrative of the circumstances invited the Senate of the United States of all district attorneys and marshals removal emphasized by Mr. Edmunds of the United States-everything that went to make up the autonomy of the administration of justice-then we have | Utah, and the appointment of David F. drawn in the question, What has become of the money that was appropriated at orbin to the office.

partment of Justice in the United States? Duskin was one of the perfund in that district. He was the dent, of the minute idiocy, unpatriot very person whose agency more than that of any other would go

just or an unjust-expenditure of pub- can Attorney-General and a Republican lie money. Could we not know any. President with the insulting and im in and century out, it was any part of thing about it? Take the other sixty pertinent inquiry as to papers and in-the duty of the President or head of a or seventy districts in the United formation touching a suspended officer department to determine whether the States. If it were denied to us as to whose successor was nominated to ac-Duskin it must be denied as to Dors- complish his removal; and yet those mer heimer and as to Henry (the marshal of were in their day-in those times-Congress was to be furnished or with- | Vermont) and every other marshal and | among the headlights of the Democratic deliberations. The papers called for were acting in a legislative in the United States, (applause in the the department. "Filing" was the powers of the Senate whether sit. one and bravest one; for he had the Young. Subpanas have been issued technical term-a term of ting with open or with closed doors; | courage not long ago in your State, sir, and applied it to all the districts in ballot. There was Thurman and there and Millard, will proceed to Attorney-General and not the President | the United States; if the Attorney- | was "Joe" McDonald-a name fami-General and the President were liar in the West as in the East as the

that way? He (Edmunds) thought not. celebrated senator from a southern State who, on a similar occasion, in an executive session concerning the Panama mission-Hayne, of South Carolina-discussing a resolution which it was proposed the Senate should adopt for the purpose of getting possession of all the facts relating to an assembly of a congress of the South American and Central American States and the United States, some very zealous friends of the President apparently opposing the resolution-said : " However the gentleman may be enamored of this new doctrine of confidence in rulers, it is not therefore, addressed to an officer exer- a ground I apprehend on which the Sencising that official function upon that are ought to act in fulfilling their constitopic must be an official paper, no mat-ter how vile or false it may be. It President. If we are to act by faith did not belong to a man, whether and not by knowledge, we have President or Attorney-General, but to no business to be here." He (Edthe officer in his character as an officer. | munds) thought so too. The know-The Attorney-General gave no hint ledge was denied, and if the Senate that any part of the papers called for acted in the direction that the Attorwere private or unofficial or even confi- ney-General and the President desired dential public papers. Official papers | it to act in putting through these 643 were called for, and such papers only were spoken of in the response. Did faith and not by knowledge, then he those papers relate to the motives of agreed with Senator Hayne that "we the President in suspending Duskin? have no business to be here." He-Did anybody suppose that the President | would say in fairness to the genor any of his friends had filed a state- tlemen on the other side-the ment of his motives? By no means; minority-as they say in their report dent to suspend any official at all. It the President in displacing this man and safe proposition that until 1867 no permanently every paper existing case of a call for papers had there relating to him, on the admis-

that there had been no instances of calling for papers in such a case as this that had been obeyed until 1867, that was no statute authorizing the Presiwas, therefore, to him a perfectly easy head of a department had acceded to the demand. Perhaps the minority had simply meant to say that the Senate were refused because they would not | bad never with success called on the President for his reasons for removal. In 1835 President Jackson removed a surveyor general—a man named Wirtz—as he had a lawful right to do. ate being called on in the exercise of its He had not suspended him. There jurisdiction to judge of the official con- was no law for suspensions. He uct of Duskin, the President having appointed to fill the vacancy a already been called on within his man named Williamson. The Senate called on the President for papers and on a similar question about the same information regarding the removal of man, the Senate could not have the papers, because if it did, they would characteristic message, saying in subis close the grounds on which the Presi- stance that that was one of the nuthe understanding of any intelligent that he had removed Wirtz, as man in a government of law or in a be had a right to do, and the All the operations of the Govern- division, rejected Williamson, although dent said he would not tell anything cer of the Government, Congress could hamson was one of the best-qualified cumstances relating to the execution of ever known. That was the end of the

diciary Committee was now presenting ney-General had been presented in

"On the 4th of March, 1879, the Den ecrats had a majority of this body Their Committee on Judiciary was Messrs. Thurman (chairman), McDonild, Bayard, Garland, Lamar, Davidmunds, Conkling, and Carpenter."
Referring to the committee's letter book, Mr. Edmunds said : "I do no know but that it is 'private and con and President of the United States Mr. Edmunds then read a copy of a letter from Mr. Thurman as chairman f the committee to the Attorney-tien ral, dated March 24, 1879, calling for such information as may be in the possession of your Department con cerning the following nominations, to gether with any suggestions you may

On the 7th of April," continues Mr. Edmunds, "there came in a horse of a different color-the same kind Referring incidentally to the fact that | an atimal that we have here now Laughter. ! Accordingly, on that day this letter was written to the Attorney eneral of the United States :

"Sir,-Under the direction of the Indiciary Committee of the Senate I have the honor to request that you will ommunicate to the committee any paers or information in your possession touching the question of the propriety of f Michael Shaffer, Chief Justice of the upreme Court of the Territory of

· Very respectfully, your obedient

Servant, "ALLEN G. THURMAN,

Alas for the Democracy of those days! [Laughter.] Think, Mr. Presi ism, usurpation of that number of five senators of the United States of the right new they would be right embodiment of upright Democratic then in saying, "No; we can give pluck and constitutional laws; and the issue of the Pan-Electric stock. you no information, because if there was Garland, whom we all knew we do you may be able to here, leader on the Democratic side of know the reason why so many of these | the Senate, full and running over with marshals and district attorneys have constitutional, statute, and reported been suspended, and that is purely law-knowing his rights as a senator within the province of the President of and as a member of the committee and the United States." That was the logic | knowing bis duties; and Lamar-and of our good friends, the minority of the | then all the rest of us on this side joincommittee, and of their good friend and | ing in what the present President of the ally, the President of the United United States calls an impertment in-States, who, with courage certainly novasion of his rights in asking for pa-

plementary report to the report of ... Mr. President, if I were going to City, N. C.

be rhetorical I should say just there Oh, shame, where is thy blush? But that was not the only instance The same Chair on many occasions had called for that same class of informa-

tion and got it." In conclusion, it did not seem to Mr. Edmunds that the Senate could fail to get the papers on the grounds that the statute on the subject had become obsolete or gone into a state of "innocuous desuctude," [Laughter.] The President himself had sent to the Senate 643 instances of obedience to that law-643 nominations made under it-and Mr. Edmunds therefore took it that the law was still in force.

Mr. Edmunds spoke until after 4 clock.

Mr. Pugh rose to reply, but yielded to a motion to go into executive session, saying he was prepared to speak now, but if he began he would detain the Senate until long after the usual hour of adjournment. At 4:27 the Senate went into executive session, and at 5 o'clock adjourned.

House of Representatives The Speaker laid before the House the response of the Secretary of the Navy to Mr. Boutelle's resolution calling for information in regard to the Nor-

folk navy-yard. Mr. Boutelle asked unanimous consent that the document be ordered to be printed and laid upon the table, in order that he might at some future time submit some remarks upon it. He believed that the substantial allegations made in the resolutions were sustained by the

Mr. Eldridge, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the In the morning hour the House

passed a bill requiring the Pacific railroads to pay the cost of surveying their lands and to take out patents thereto. On behalf of the Committee on Labor Mr. James, of New York, called up a bill to prohibit any officer, servant, or agent of the Government to hire or ontract out the labor of prisoners incarcerated for violating the laws of the Inited States Government.

Mr. James said that the bill was in the interest of the honest mechanic. The system which prevailed at some of the penitentiaries of the country of hiring out convict labor had worked great hardship and injustice to honest mechanics. In his own district a great ndustry-manufacturer of hats-had ocen entirely crushed out because it ould not compete with convict labor.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian ap-

The bill was passed-yeas, 249;

propriation bill.
Mr. Wellborn, of Texas, briefly ran over the appropriations made by the bill and compared them with those made for the current year, summing up with the statement that the pending ill carried \$5,502,562 as against 5.777,451 appropriated for the current

Pending the discussion of the bill the committee rose and the House adourned.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER. Tenytum's Reply-A Complete Auswer-The

Convict-Labor Question-Virginia Posts

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9,-In the opinion of the Democrats, and in fact of almost everybody except Mr. Boutelle and Mr. Brady, the reply of Commodore Truxtun to the Boutelle resolution in regard to the Norfolk navy-yard completely explodes every material allegation made by Boutelle and Brady. Yet Mr. Boutelle, Mr. Brady sitting by him, arose in the House this morning and coolly asserted that the Commodore's anval Committee, of which Wise and Bouelle are members, and the latter gave notice that he would make a speech on the subject at the first opportunity. say some things that will be entertaining. As I understand that it has been denied that there was any correspondence between Wise and Brady, I may state in this connection that in making the statement I spoke from personal knowledge of the facts. Nothing of a hostile nature has occurred, but a

friendly communication in regard to certain points in controversy was sent by one of the parties.

CONVICT LABOR. The bill prohibiting the employment of convict labor on any Government work had a rousing majority in the good deal of dodging at first, and some of those who voted against it on the first roll-call changed their votes to the attrinative. The members who voted against the bill were: Bennett, of North Carolina: Crisp. of Georgia; Hemphill, of South Carolina; J. T. Jones, of Alabama; Oates, of Alabama; Perry, of South Carolina; Throckmorton, of Texas, and Tilman. South Carolina.

EDUCATION BILL.

When the education bill came over from the Senate to-day it was referred to a committee without an order to be printed. Mr. Reagan, of Texas, objected to its being printed until the committee shall have reported it.

POSTAL NOTES. Repton post-office, Buckingham county, is ordered to-day to be moved to a | day of February he obtained, as we point on the opposite side of James river, in Nelson county. A new office is established at Comp-

ton. Page county, with James W. Wood as postmaster. Troy Pool is commissioned as post-

W. L. McDonald was appointed today postmaster at Union Mills, Fluvanna, and C. C. Neely at Tunnell, Scott county, Va.

Pan-Electric Stock. ' [By telegraph to the Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, March 9,-The se

ect committee of the House charged with the telephone investigation held a meeting for their organization this afternoon in the Speaker's room-a'l the members present. The general sentiment of the committee is that the ex aminations of witnesses should be public. If a suitable room can be secured in time the investigation proper will begin next Friday morning at 10 o'clock with the examito secure their attendance. Meanwhile deposition of Senator Vest, who has requested that he be afforded an opportunity to explain his connection with

Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, March 9 .- The Senate on March 3d confirmed the nominations of Jacob T. Child, of Missouri, as Minister and Consul-General to Siam, and J. D. Kennedy, of South Carolina, Consul-General to Shanghai. The following postmasters were confirmed to-day: J. W. Renfroe, At-lanta, Ga., and W. C. Davis, Elizabeth

THE LABOR TROUBLES.

THE TEXAS-PACIFIC STRIKES.

Receiver Brown's Statement Giving the Material Facts in Connection with the Trouble-The Asitation at Other Points. [By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

St. Louis, March 9 .- A very long statement containing all the material facts in connection with the strike on the Texas and Pacific railroad, made by ex-Governor Brown, receiver of that road, has been received here. The essential parts of the statement are as follows : After stating the fact of the appoint

ment of receivers of the road by

Judge Pardee, of the United States

Circuit Court, on the 16th of Decem-

ber last, Mr. Brown says: About December 19th Receiver Brown went to Marshall to supervise the transfer of the property and to arrange for paying the rolls due the employees for the previous month. On reaching the shops he was waited upon by three gentlemen representing themselves as a committee of employees o the shops, and asked if the receivers would confirm and ratify an agreement made in March, 1885, with the then management of the Missouri Pacific system defining the relation of the management and the employees. ceiver Brown replied that he and his associates had been appointed by the court to control and operate the property under orders of the court to be from time to time modified; that the railway and its properties were then in the hands of the United States Court : that the receivers were mere agents or officers of the court; that no contract or agreement ould be made by the receivers without the authority or sanction of the court. but that the receivers would deal with the operatives in a spirit of the utmost frankness, fairness and impartiality, and the same rate of wages would be paid to them as prior thereto and as promptly as they were paid by the former man-

and withdrew. The rolls were all paid immediately no complaint was made to either one of the receivers until Receiver Brown, on his return to Texas in January, received a communication purporting to come from W. M. Moore, chairman, and others, signed as a committee which again drew his attention to the agreement, a copy of which was en-closed; also, the code of regulations which they expressed an earnest wish that he would endorse and which is

sgement. The committee thanked him

as follows: MARSHALL, TEX., Jan. 23, 1886. With a desire to have harmonious reations between the Texas and Pacific Railway Company and the Knights of Labor of said road, we respectfully rejuest that the following agreement be

thus entered into: 1. That there be no reduction in the rate of wages of any employee on the road unless it be decided by an arbitration committee appointed—the railroad company to appoint three and the Knights of Labor three.

That all the rolling-stock of this company be repaired on this road and all foreign stock injured on this road be repaired at the company's shops.

3. That no employee be discharged without just cause, said employee having the right to ask for an investigation if he thinks he was unjustly discharged 4. That all promotions such as foremen be made from the ranks.

5. That all the time worked after rate of one and one half time. 6. If it become necessary to reduce expenses the men should be consulted

as to whether it shall be a reduction of hours or a reduction of men. 7. That should any matter come up between the employes and the company

it shall be decided by an arbitration comcharge that he (Boutelle) had made.

The document was referred to the Na
company and three from the Knightsof

The document was referred to the Na
company and three from the Knightsof

ginning with the 18th of the present Labor-and the company and Knights of Labor to agree to abide by their de-Receiver Brown replied to this subtantially as he had verbally replied to

the other committee, adding, however, that "contracts made by the company are not binding upon us, nor can we make new contracts except under the advice and direction of the court." Mr. Brown then proceeds: The rea-

sons why the receivers could not make the proposed agreement are so obviou as to require no explanation. Mr. Brown gives these reasons in some detail, but the prominent one is that if the receivers were to make such an agreement the management of the road would pass from the control of the court into the hands of the Knights of Labor, and, moreover, the receivers possessed no legal authority to make this agreement.

Mr. Brown says the refusal of the receivers to sign the foregoing agreement is the sole cause of the strike and any other allegation of the cause is an after-thought, or certainly the grievances would have been referred to the re-

ceivers. Mr. Brown recites various telegrams received from different persons unknown to him, vaguely threatening in ase submission was not promptly made to the demands of the Knights of Labor, and adds : "Much has been said since the strike about the discharge of C. A. Hall, foreman of the freight-car shops. This, we apprehend, is an after-thought. Hall was an

incompetent man, not acceptable to the employees, and about the 15th learn, leave from the master mechanic to be absent three hours, and was ab sent three or four days without further permission and gave no excuse for the same. The master mechanic, if these are facts, very properly discharged master at Auburn, N. C., and Elizabeth him. Hall made no complaint to Hemphill at Vanceville, N. C. the receivers or to any superior officer of this action of the master me chanic, so far as we are advised. The employees of the shop made no complaint of Hall's discharge."

Sr. Louis, March 9 .- The most important and serious development of the strike at this point, and that which will result most disastrously to the passenger traffic, is its extension to the yard and the switchmen of the Bridge and Tunnel Company. This move includes all the employees of the company exsuperintendent of transfer and three yard-masters will attempt to make the transfers, as usual. The condition of affairs in relation to

the strike of the employees of the Gould

tors to swell the total to 200 cars.

Southwest system is as follows: No freight of any kind is allowed to pass over the tracks of the Missouri Pacific railway, and consequently cars loaded purpose. with merchandise to be shipped from Catholic College Burned the city can find no exit. Many are laden with perishable property, and great loss will result from their detention unless they can be unloaded and their cargoes stored in safer places. The grain elevators are the worst sufferers thus far from the blockade. There is an abundance of grain already inspected and in the yards, but not a bushel of it can be gotten to the elevators. The number of cars thus locked within sight in one yard is about 100, and there are enough scattered along the

of business the effect of the strike is also felt to a greater or less extent, the wool and cotton trades being the greatest sufferers. As re-gards the settlement of the strike neither side is willing to make a definite statement. The officials of the railroads say their men have no grievances with them, and that it is impossible to reinstate the discharged foreman (Hall) at Marshall, Texas, as they have no au-thority there. The Knights of Labor state that they have no cause to call a conference of the officers of the railroads at this point, as they are striking now simply in support of the action taken by their brethren in Texas, and that the matter must be settled with

striking Knights return to work. RELIEVED FROM DUTY.

the receiver of the Texas Pacific, and

then, and not until then, can any of the

ST. Louis, March 9 .- The managers of the Missouri Pacific railroad offices in this city to-day notified their clerks that they had decided to relieve them from duty indefinitely. This action has been taken by the company in order to curtail as much as possible their expenses during the continuance of the Knights-of-Labor strike upon their road. The order affects sixty telegraph-operators and 200 office-clerks. THE SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE.

St. Louis, March 9 .- The significance of the strike of the switchmen of the Bridge and Tunnel Company can be better understood when it is that 225 men are employed in the handling of the traffic which passes over the bridge, and that it is not possible for four men at each end of the bridge to throw their switches and perform the other duties incidental to the business. A labyrinth tracks converge at the entrance to the bridge and the tunnel on both sides of the river, and the switches are worked by an automatic and complicated system of levers which can only be managed by men trained to their use. The places of the laborers about the yards might be readily supplied, but switch-men skilful in the manipulation of the switching contrivances and possessing

places cannot be supplied by green hands. THE STRIKE IN TEXAS.

a knowledge of the trains from long ex-

perience are now employed, and their

GALVESTON, March 9 .- A special to the News from Waco says a committee of the Knights of Labor from Alvarado came to this city yesterday and captured the engine which has been took the engine to Alvarado, where it was run into the roundhouse and disabled. Two of the strikers who assisted in "killing" the engine were arrested by Sheriff Harrison on a charge of mademand upon the city for the constructhe sum of \$250 each for their appear- employment. ance before the grand jury.

A special from Paris, Texas, says that no freight trains were run vesterday, the walk-out at Texarkana having put an embargo on all further freight traffic on the trains of the Continental divisions. The merchants are very blue over the situation, but the Knights remain firm and confident.

THE ILLINOIS LABOR STRIKE. CAURO, ILL., March 9 .- On the Iron-Mountain railroad no freight is being handled here or at Bird's Point. Only one switchman has remained at work in the yards at Bird's Point. A passenger train carrying the mail will

eighty men, including bridge-carpenters, struck last night. WAGES INCREASED. NORRISTOWN, PA., March 9 .- The

section-men of the Reading Railroad Company employed at Bridgeport were | muscular rheumatism in the shoulders notified this morning that their wages and chest, is much worse to-day.

AGEED TO REFER.

THOY, N. Y., March 9 .- The Knights of Labor and the street railroad company have agreed to refer the matter to the Railroad Commissioner for decision and investigation. Meanwhile operations will be resumed on the road as before the

DEMAND CONCEDED. PITTSEURGH. March 9 .- The miners at the Loyal-Hanna Coal Company's works at Latrobe, Pa., who struck yesterday for an increase of 15 per cent, resumed work to-day, the

company conceding to the advance. DEPOT TO BE CLEARED OF FREIGHT. LITTLE ROCK, ARE., March 9,-This morning the Iron Mountain railroad managers discharged twenty-five truckers, all freight-clerks, and notified the Transfer Company to clear the depot of all freight.

SUBMITTING TO ARBITRATION. CLEARFIELD, PA., March 9 .- At a mass convention of the striking coalminers of Clearfield district this afternoon it was decided by a majority of nearly 1,000 to submit the question of wages to a board of arbitration.

Powderly on Politics [By telegraph to the Dispatch.] PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 9.-

Master-Workman Powderly, upon be-ing shown the statement published this morning that the Knights of Labor of Illinois had formed a political party under the auspices of the order, clared it untrue, and said that if such a thing is attempted by any district, or local or State assembly of the Knights of Labor, the charter of the body taking such action will be recalled. The order cannot be turned into a political party, while reform in politics is sought, for it must not come at the expense of the order. No district, local, or State assembly of Knights of Labor has it in its power to declare itself a political machine for any

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] SOUTH ORANGE, N. J. March 9. The College of Seton Hall was entirely destroyed by fire at noon to-day, together with its contents. It is a Catholie theological seminary.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) PORTLAND, ORE., March 9.

United States marshal has arrested four more men here charged with raiding Chinese camps near the city. These men are also charged with wearing tracks within a few miles of the elevamasks and intimidating the Chinese by None of the grain can be moved until displaying arms. The evidence against the strike is at an end. In other lines | them is said to be conclusive. This

makes nineteen arrests on similar charges within two weeks by the United States authorities. Some of these defendants are also accused of robbing the Chinese of money and valuables. At the same time they waived examination.

THRASHED BY A WOMAN.

Tough Citizens Terribly Mistaken in Thei Ideas of Running a Saloon,

A Chicago (Ill.) special says: James Toomey and Alexander Toomey are a couple of tough brothers and brother toughs who do a great dea! to disturb the peace and quiet of Milwaukee avenue and streets contiguous thereto. Yesterday afternoon they went to the saloon of Joseph Kora, No. 310 east Division street, and undertook to run it to suit themselves. This both Kora and Fanny his wife, a large-framed weman, in whom beauty and brawn are about equally divided, objected to; whereupon the two toughs knocked down Kora and began to make jelly of him with their boots. At this juncture at 61%. Fanny took in the situation and proceeded to defend her spouse. She did so with such effect that when she was through with them there was no opposition left in either of the brothers. After she had thoroughly mopped the floor with them, she took each by the pape of the neck and slack of the trousers and heaved them into the street. They gathered themselves up slowly and crawled for refuge to a neight barn, where they were found by Officer Large. Owing to their demoralized condition the examination of the case was postponed for a week that they recover sufficiently to defend

themselves before the magistrate. Greece's War Preparations.

VIENNA, March 9 .- The continued war preparations in Greece are exciting grave fears in European Cabinets. It is believed that the moral effect of Suda bay will not be sufficient to coerce Greece, and that further measures will be necessary.

RATEROAD STOCKS. Par.

R. F. & P. common 100 90
S. F. and P. dividend scrip 100 83

Greece has been warned that if she persists in her intention of violating the peace she will be left to suffer punishment at the hands of Turkey. Greece reasserts her claims to Epirus in accordance with the terms of the Berlin treaty, and declares that hitherto she has only yielded to force majeure.

Meeting of Holland Socialists.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]
AMSTERDAM, March 9. — Three pulling the local freight train between Waco, Taylor, and Grand View. The thousand Socialists and unemployed crew were not Knights, and refused to workingmen to-day held a public meetobey the order to strike. The Knights | ing here to consider their grievances. ing deputed a committee to call upon licious mischief. They gave bonds in tion of public works in order to give

Anarchy in Anam. [Hy Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch,

LONDON, March 9 .- Advices from Anam state that anarchy prevails in that country: that bands of robber are scouring the land; that the people are in revolt against French authority and that the rebels have attacked the French near Hue, the capital, and killed several of them.

Church and State.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.] BERLAN, March 9.—Another stage has been reached in the reconciliation between the Church and State in the apregular working hours be paid at the be run from here as usual. About pointment of a bishop to the long-vataken in. Twenty-four and a half cents cant See of Ermeland.

> By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch. BERLIN, March 9,-Bismarck, who has been suffering for several days from

Bismarck Quite III.

Gladstane's Conditton.

NOW SHOWS ALL THE NOVELTIES FOR THE COMING SEASON.

We have a GOOD HAT for 88c. We have a VERY GOOD HAT for \$1.48. We have a FINE HAT for \$1.70. We have a VERY FINE HAT for 52 30.

HAT, we can please you, and also save you fully 25 per cent, on your purchase.

Where others buy HATS by the dozen we buy them by the case.

Where others buy them from jobbors we buy them direct from the manufacturers.

By these advantages or save and share

Our Silk Hats are Beauties.

A. SAKS & CO., MEN'S AND BOYS' HATTERS.

[mh 10] MARINE INTELLIGENCE. MINIATURE ALMANAC, MARCH 10, 1888.

1013 MAIN STREET.

PORT OF RICHMOND, MARCH 9, 1886.

PORT OF RICHMOND, MARCH 9, 1886.
ARRIVED.
Steamer Ariel, Gifford, Norfolk, United States mail, merchandise, and passengers.
L. B. Tatum, agent.
SALLED.
Steamship Old Pominion, Smith, New York merchandise and passengers, G. W. Allen & Co., ments.
Steamer Ashand, Tunnill, Philadelphia, merchandise and passengers, J. W. McCarrick, agent.

PORT OF NEWPORT'S NEWS, MAR. DTH. (By telegraph.) Steamship Guyandotte Kelley, West oint, and sailed for New York. Steamship Neto (Br.), Brown, New Or-

SAILED. Steamship Pelilni (Br.), Gibson, Limerick reland. Steamship Asia (Ger.), Horstmann, Ham-Steamship Kanawha, Greenwood, New Stamus J. D. Williams, Pearce, and Samuel S. Thorp, Pearce, New York.

BOOK AND JOB WORK NEATLY PRINTING-HOUSE.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET. NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

New YORK, March 9.—Stocks have been sadul as on any preceding day for a week. Total sales, 282,170 shares, of which Lackawanna and Reading contributed about half. Only one slock on the active lath shows fluctuations of as much as I per cent.—I ackawanna which closed 1/2 lower—white Reading shows an equal decline, closing generally 1.a% lower. The statement comes from a good source that the Western Union Executive Committee decided to recommend the payment of 15 per cent. dividend in scrip, which will be redeemed hereafter out of surplus earnings, the scrip to be convertible into stock whenever issued, and to be entitled to dividends in the mean time, It was also positively reported through unofficial sources that it is proposed to issue bonds to the amount of about two million dollars.

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE.

TUESDAY, March 9, 1886. SALES-FIRST BOARD,-1,000 Richmond and Mecklenburg 1st 6's at 102: 1,000 Virginia Midiand incomes at 695, 1,000 do. at 695; 5,600 Atlanta and Charlotte incomes at 107%; 1,000 litchmond. York-River and Chesapeake 1st 8's at 1174; 60 Virginia 3 per cent, fractional at 60%, 84 do, at 60%; 10,000 Virginia new 3's at 61%, 5,000 do

railroad (B. B.) at 59%. STATE SECURITIES. Virginia 10-40's...
Virginia peclers...
Virginia peclers...
Virginia new 3's...
Va. con. tax-rec. coup., '82...
Va. con. tax-rec. coup., '83...
North Carolina 4's...
North Carolina 6's... CITY BONDS.

RAILBOAD BONDS.

Col. and Green, 2d 6's.
Va. Midland Income 6's.
Prictmont railroad 6's.
Prictmont railroad 6's.
Petersburg 1st mortgage 6's.
Petersburg Class A, 5's.
Petersburg Class B, 6's.
Etchmond and Pet Sourg 1st 6

107%

BANKS, National Bank of Virginia 100 92 Citizens 25 INSURANCE COMPANIES. 25 GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE.

OFFERINGS, 286 bushels, see bushels. WHEAT -286 bushels, CORN,-1.898 bushels, OATS,-3.116 bushels, PEAS,-20 bushels PEAS,-20 bushels CLOVER SEED,-52 bushels. SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY, HEAT, Mixed, 286 bushels very good

RICHMOND, March 9, 1886.

og. N.-White, 398 bushels good to prime to 40c. s.-Mixed, 800 bushels very good on ACKETE PEAS -20 bushels on private

We quote: Fine, \$2.75a\$3; soperfine, \$3.53.50; extra. \$3.75a\$4; family, \$48.54.75; patent family, country, \$5.5va\$5.75. COTTON REPORT.

COTTON REPORT.

Receipts at Konnoke warehouse, 24 bales, Market easy, Quotations,
Good Middling.—9 5-16 to 952.

STRICT MIDDLING.—9 3-16 to 952.

MIDDLING.—9 to 9 1-152.

MIDDLING.—85, to 8 11-162,
LOW MIDDLING.—87-16 to 8542.

RICHMOND TOBACCO MARKET. Maken 9, 1886. The market remains quiet and dull and without new features to-day. Sixty-three packages offered at auction and seventeen

was the highest price paid. MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK. New YORK, March 9, Cotton quiet; sales, 347 bales; opiands, 9 2c.; Orleans 9 5-1d.; consolibated net receipts, 13.012 bales; exports-to Great Britain, 15.264 have been advanced s per cent., beginning with the 18th of the present month. The shop-laborers have been notified of a similar increase.

SUCCESSFUL NEW YORK CARPENTERS

NEW YORK, March 9.—The carpenters' strike for uniform wages of \$3.50 per day—nine hours' work and eight hours on Saturday—has been almost entirely successful. Not over 100 men remain out. The membership of the

Carpenters' and Joiners' Union is over 4,000.

SHOEMAKING ARRITRATION.

WOBUEN, Mass., March 9.—James Skinner & Co. have agreed to submit to arbitration the demands of their workmen. The price-list settled upon by the arbitrators will doubtless be accepted by the other shoe-manufacturers here, thereby averting a strike of their 2,000 employees.

LATE WEATHER REPORT.

[By telegraph to the Dispaten.]

Washington, March 10.—1.A. M.—

For the Middle Allantic States, slightly colder, northerly winds, rain or show, followed by westerly winds and fair weather, so the states of their 2,000 employees.

LATE WEATHER REPORT.

[By telegraph to the Dispaten.]

Washington, March 10.—1.A. M.—

For the Middle Allantic States, slightly colder, northerly winds and fair weather, so the state of the state o

Straggs are to the content of the market reviews price chicago Market.

Chicago, March 9 — As one of the market reviews pairs it foolight, "alfairs on things a picar to be last degenerating into conditions when the market review for one day will answer very well for the next, with possibly some few changes in fractions." The wheat market closed in the latest trading at practically yesterday's figures, and the price for May-derivary wheat remains at virtually the same price at which it was considered weeks up, naving varied in that time less than three cents in either direction. The trading was almost entirely could to-day and speculation was phenomenally light. The cubbs came in a little attender, under which the impuse for May advanced to \$5%c. fell off to \$4%c. and closed on the regular hoard at \$51 tel. In the aftermoon the feeling became again casy May closing at \$4%. Very little interest was developed in either corn or cats, and the market miled easy for both. Messpork was again heavy and a stade lower.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI,

CINCINNATI, March 9.—Flour unchanged,
Wheat quiet and firm: No. 2 red. 93a95c,
Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed, 373;a38c. Oats
firm: No. 2 mixed, 323c. Fork quiet at
\$10.75. 1 and caster; prime steam, \$6.05,
halk ments caster; shoulders, \$3.75; shortrib. \$5.50. Bacon quiet and unchanged,
Whiskey steady at \$1.10. Sugar unchanged,
liegs firm; common and light, \$3.50a\$3.65. ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

March 5.-Flour unchanged.
Wheat unsetted and generally frigher;
No. 2 red, cash, 52c; May, 94-294;c.
Corn firm and impart, closing le, over yeaciday; No. 2 mixed cash, 355,2356c; May,
c. 25c. Cats firmer; No. 2 mixed, cash,
352,2 May 31 (c. Whiskey, \$1.10. Provisions steady and generally unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.
LOUISVILLE. March 9.—Grain steady.
Wheat—No. 2 red, 90c. Corn—New white.
The conference of the conference of

WILMINGTON,
WILMINGTON, WILMINGTON,
WILMINGTON N. C., March 9.-Turpentine
firm at 4-c. Bosin Gran; strained, 800.;
good, 55c. Tar firm at \$1.15. Crude turpentine firm; hard, \$1.25; yellow dip and
singin, \$2.15. NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES. NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES.
NEW YORK, March 9.—Cotton—Net receipts. 57 bules; gross receipts. 8.336 bales.
Futures closed steady; sales, 145,000 bales;
Naron 30 10050.12; April. 59.17a9.18;
May 50 27a89 38; June. 59.37a9.38; July,
Se 10.19 504. August. 59.53a9.54; September. 25.36a59.37; October. 59.26a59.21; Nevember. 59.15a5.16; Iweember. 59.15a
59.18; January, 59.26a59.27.

NORFOLK PEANUT MARKET.

[Reported for the Dispatch.]

Norrolk, March 9,—Prime, 4244c.;
facey, 5c.; factory hand-picked, 5%65c,
Market quiet but firm. Recgipts very slim,
and only a few bags sold. A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

for sixty days,
ja 15-eod2m

H. H. WALLACE. H. H. WALLACE.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SEED PO-TATOES, -Choice NORTHERN, EABLY ROSE, GOODRICH, BEAUTY OF HEERON, and BURBANKS. For sale low from track in car lots or in quantities to suit from store.

H. WALLERSTEIN & CO.,
11 and 13 south Fifteenth street,
mb 10-W&F2t

GARDEN SEEDS .- We sell LAN-GARDEN SEEDS.—We see All I REIHS GARDEN SEEDS—fresh and rel able. A fall supply on hand. Whole-sale and retail. Catalogue free. Also, GLASS or HOT-BED SASH.

BODEKER BROTHERS.

mh 9-ft Druggists.